# THE MOFFETT REGISTER

What the Sphere of Its Usefulness Would Be in New York.

PROSPECTIVE REVENUES.

An Easy Way to Pay the Interest on the City's Debt.

The proposed introduction of the bell register invented by Dr. Moffett into the drinking smioons of this city continues to excite discussion among all classes of the community, and is regarded with increased favor from day to day. Even the probibitionists, who bitterly oppose anything which has the appearance of a legal recognition of the liquor traffic, believe it would be a great improvement on the present loose system, as it would impose some restriction upon the traffic, would lighten taxes by increasing the revenue, and would besides furnish an approximation to exact statistics of the tradeexclaimed yesterday; -- "The traffic can stand an im-mense drain, and I don't know why it should not be punched." The revenue which would be yielded by the enforcement of the law under which it is proposed to introduce the register, or "punch" as it is called, would be something startling.

SOME INTERESTING PIGURES. Mr. J. D. Whitney, of the Law Committee of Dr. Crosby's society, states that there were in this city on the last day of January 10 995 persons who paid th United States internal revenue tax as retailers of in-toxicating beverages. He states that 8,449 of these sold wines and alcoholic drinks, and 2,444 dealt in mait liquors. Of this vest number only 3,665 had been licensed by the Board of Excise, leaving 7,230 drinking places unlicensed. Supposing these figures to be correct, and giving an average of \$20 per day receipts to each dealer—an estimate made by the President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society—the smount expended daily by New Yorkers for strong beverages would be \$219,900. Deducting fifty-two Sundays the amount for the working days of the year would be \$68,828,700. Adding to this what is sold on Sundays in violation of the law and the amount will

Sundays the amount for the working days of the year would be \$68, \$28, 700. Adding to this what is sold on Sundays in violation of the law and the amount will certainly not fall below \$70,000,000 per year. Probably for every drink of alconone inquor consumed four glasses of malt hquors are drunk, and as the latter unually costs but five cents a glass this estimate would put the number of glasses of ale and beer consumed at 1,120,000,000, and of alcoholic inquors at 140,000,000, or an aggregate of 1,200,000,000 drinks. Under the Molfett law collecting two cents upon every glass of "hard" liquor, that slass of beverage would yield an income of \$2,800,000; and a tariff of naif a cent upon every glass of ale and beer would give \$6,300,000, making an aggregate of \$9,100,000 revenue per year, aside from the specific hielesse lees. This income would releve the taxpayers of marry one-third of the burden they now bear, and would be about sufficient to pay the interest on the effect should be sufficient to lighten the expenses of hving in the city and to give a stimulus to trads.

The amount handed over to the treasury by the Board of Excise last year under the present system did not exceed \$226,000, showing a mighty falling off since the days of the Metropolitan Excise law. That law was in operation intro-one months and brough in a revenue in 1806 of \$1,274,155 20; in 1807, \$1,272,200 54; in 1808, \$1,300,200 57; making a total revenue of \$0,303,705 57. The total receipts for the twenty years preceding were only \$747,531 17.

Opinions of rampranex aboutcaries.

The temperance people express themselves as condent that a prohibitory law can be passed a year of two hence, and point to the revival wave that is passing over the State as evidence of its possibility. They claim that the refer of the revival marked "incones" and minute of the town meetings held throughout the State on Tuesday last and on the corresponding day of March. At the elections there was a special ticked cast for Excise Commissioner in each town, and the

sible wing of the testotal army contend that, in view of these statements, it would be well to adopt the Moffest punch or any other contribute more largely than it now does to the support of the institutions rendered necessary by their traffic.

The writer has night conversed with the proprietors of several leading hotels of this city concerning the proposed knowation. None of them were particularly opposed to the introduction of the punch, but all agreed that its effect would be to make the honest and respectable dealers pay much more than their proportion of the tax, as the others would undoubtedly wade the law. Of course spics would be employed to discover delinquents, and the latter might be fined and imprisoned, but their example would not deter others. Many opportunities would be afforded for cheating by not striking the register. Liquore, for instance, could be served at tables in portions of rooms remote from the bar, where the register would naturally be located, and the guests could not tell—supposing they cared—whether the bell was rong or not. A very casey method of the atting would also be afforded by ringing the bell of the register recording the hall-cent drinks instead of that indicating the two-cont ones.

This recent account ones.

This recent accounts of the Society for the Prevention of Grime, expects to receive from the authorities in a title while an absolutely accurate statement.

Counsellor E. D. cuiver, of the Society for the Prevention of Grime, expects to receive from the authorities in a little while an absolutely accurate statement of the number of tippling piaces in this city, and a tanvass is now being made to that end. Apropos to this the following lasts are of interest:—

In November and December last the Police Commissioners took great laterest in the enforcement of the Excise law, and hundreds of saloon keepers, who had complied as far as they were able with its provisions, were dragged to station houses, locked up over night, and arraigned in court the following day to be peaced under bonds for trial. Pending a settlement of the vexed question of the right of the saloon keepers to sell fluor on the receipts issued by the Board of Excise Owen Murpsy day to be praced under bonds for trial. Pending a settlement of the vexed question of the right of the saloon Keepers to sell liquor on the receipts issued by the Board of Excise Owen Murphy waiked off with \$50,000 of the funds, and his associates, Morton and Patterson, were succeeded by the present Commissioners, Messrs, Merkie and Morrison. The books and papers of the old Board were over-hauled by the Commissioner of Associates and made the subject of a report to Mayor Ely. How the affairs of that body were managed will be better understood after the reading of the following correspondence believed the new Excise Board and President Smith, of the Police Department:—

the Police Department:—

BOARD OF EXCISE, 200 MCLEBRRY STREET, J.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1878. 5

WILLIAM P. SMITH, President of the Soard of Police Com-

missioners:

Sim—The following resolution was this day passed by this Board:

Board: Board:—
"tecoived, That the Board of Police Commissioners be respectfully requested to fernish to this floard a report upon the character of each place in the city where liquid or ale and beer are usually sold." We order.

CASPAR O. CHILDS, Clerk to the Board. The following reply was yesterday sent by President Smith, but up to the nour of closing had not reached the office of the Excise floats:—

PERCHET THE OTHER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOO MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, April D. 1878. S. Dame Sin — The resolution of the Board of Relies requesting from the Board of Forice 's revoit upon the character from the Board of Forice 's revoit upon the character to end to be suffered by the control of the Board of Relies requesting from the Board of Forice 's revoit upon the character so about the sensitance to enable your Board to perform the subject with success the Lower of Forice are not withing to undertake to respond to a request so heighbits and comprehendive as this. The service asked is in no respect police duty, and if performed would practically transfer from the Board of Excise to the Hoard of Folice the discretion and responsibility which the law conferred and imposed upon the Board of Excise to make a collection of the excise tomains now a for years past contain much, if not all the future and the Mard of Excise of the contain match, if not all the future of the second of the excise tomains now a subject to make a complete and exhaustive report upon precinct to make a complete and exhaustive report upon the information which the police could furnish h does not seem proper to wishdraw from police day ofhers it each precinct to make a complete such day ofhers it each precinct to make a complete such that expert upon werry drinking place in the city. It in the course of your business special cases occur where the facts upon which to decide whether occur where the facts upon which to decide whether application should be grasted are not within your reach, by an application should be grasted are not within your reach, by an application in writing to the Superintendent you will receive such information as he pussesses or can obtain.

Br. Merkle, when asked it be was in possession of any record or the number of places to the city where inquired or all and beer are sold, replied that he know nothing about the matter more than what had come to his knowledge since his appointment. He expects, however, to have a computer record prepared by the following that Thirteen canvasors are now at work and will have finished by that time.

A DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1878.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
No such party as Prentiss & Co. have sent in their names to the New York Stock Exchange as having been unable to meet their contracts yesterday, and as many persons conflict the name with mine it greatly theore my credit.

M. S. PRENTICE. PIGEON SHOOTING.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN H. W. WOODS AND CLINT WINNER THE FORMER THE WINNER. At Dexter's, on the Jamaica road, the last home of Hiram Woodruff, the greatest driver that ever pulled rein over a trotting horse, now the shooting grounds of the Breokiyn Gun Cinb, the return match between day afterpoon. It was similar in every condition and rule to the one that these young gentlemen shot about a month ugo, which was at ten single and at ten pairs, or double birds. The previous match was won by Wisner, the present one by Woods, which makes them equals, and another trial will be required, we suppose, to prove which should be entitled to the honors. The amount of the stakes was not made public, nor would it do the public or the young gentlemen's friends any good to know it. They shot their matches in public, but intend to do the settling

in private. The conditions of the match were that the single hirds aboutd he shot at 21 yards rise. 80 yards boun dary, and the double birds at 18 wards rise and 100 yards boundary, the Long Island rules to regulate all other matters. Mr. Woods shot with a muzzle loader Scott & Sons (English) twelve-bore gun, using 114 ounces of shot and 3% drachms of powder, the gun weigning 8% iba. Wisner shooting with a breech loader Scott & Sons twelve-bore gun, using 1% ounces of shot and 8% drachus of powder, the gun weighing 7 % ibs. Mr. Schworer for nished the birds for Woods, and Mr. Townsend, of Fairview, N. J., those for Mr. Wisner. They were most excellent, strong, rapid flying pigeons, and were very hard to kill quickly. The single birds were shot from ground traps, the doubles from plunge traps. The weather was charming, the sun during the afternoon being bright and warm, while there was just wind enough to waft away the smoke in front of the shooters while dealing with the double birds. In fact, looking in all directions from the shooting enclosure, the country had a very cheering, spring-like appearance, the grass being green, the trees all bud ding, the cattle in the fields, young broods of chickens following the old hens about, plenty of caives and young colts in abundance. "Never was a season more advanced than this," was the remark of a Long Island farmer on the shooting ground. The betting, what little there was made public, was slightly in layor of Mr. Wisner, on account of his having been the winner of the first match. We did not hear any odds offered however. Dr. W. Wynn officiated as referee, no um pires being appointed. The ground being measured carefully and all the other necessary preliminaries arranged the birds were put in the traps, and after a toss for the lead Mr. Woods went to the scratch.

THE SHOOTING—SINGLE B'RDS.

First Dird—"Ready!" and "Pull!" from Mr. Woods; the trap flew open, a pigeon rose slowly from the trap and continued to mount until it was brought down by a load of shot that completely riddled it Mr. Wisner followed, and he had an easy incomer, which he missed from his inability from excitement.

Breit other—"Seady to make the continued to some an until was brought down by a loss of short that composely redded to the very account of the continued to some an until was brought down by a loss of short that composely redded to the very seady to be unused room peak typer and the bard was almost ever he gar. He short should be both and an unit of the continued to the continue

ATHLETIC SPORTS

ABBANGEMENTS FOR A PIPTY MILE WALKING MATCH.

All the final arrangements were made vesterday for a fifty mile walking match for \$500 and the championship of the United States, between George A. Rice, of Rutland, Vi., the champion of New England, and William E. Harding, of this city. The contest is to take place at Rutland, Vt., on the 10th inst., and Harding and his backer are allowed \$50 for expenses. Rice stands six feet one inch and weigns 100 pounds. He has deteated all comers for the past

two years. His last victories were over Avery, of Souton, and Storey, of Rangor. In the fitty mile race with Storey he won with comparative case, covering the fifty miles in 9 hours and 16 minutes. McCloud, Dr. L. C. Thomas and a number of prominent sporting men will leave this city with Harding on Monany. Rece's backers are confident he will win, and are backing him for a large amount. They offered to make the match for \$1,000, but this proposal was declined, as Rice wan ed the contest to take place before Harding could have time to train.

MONMOUTH PARK SOLD.

THE TRACK PURCHASED BY MR. D. D. WITHERS FOR \$57,000 ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

tion at Freehold, N. J., yesterday alternoon, and was purchased by Mr. D. D Withers, of New York, for \$57,196. For the past seven or eight years the track was run by the Monmouth Park Association under the direct management of John Chamberlain, but as the latter became involved in financial difficulties be will doubtiess now feel giad that it has passed into the hands of a gentleman who will keep property was purchased in 1870 by the Monmouth Pars Association for \$35,000 from Burwell R. Hulick, who bought it in 1866 from George A, Corliss for \$24,000. After it became the property of the latter gentleman it was leased by John J. Wheeler and turned into a half-mile trotting track. There was some good trotting on this track between 1866 and 1870, and there Lady Augusta, Topsey and other well known horses of that time made a good private record. Mr. Wheeler held a trotting meeting there in 1870, after the opening running races, when it had been changed into a mile track, and Goldsmith Maid, George Wilkes, Big Mary and other cracks put in an

The loreclosure suit under which the sale was made was brought by Dr. Benjamin Balley, of Fourteenth street, New York, on two mortgages for \$2,000 an \$5,750 respectively. The suit was begun last year and opposed by Mr. W. C. Ellis, the nominal owner of the property, on the ground of usury. Testimon was taken on both sides, and on January 19, 1878. Chancellor Runyon made the decree ordering the sale

was taken on both sides, and on January 19, 1878. Chancellor Runyon made the decree ordering the sole of the premises. The amount of the decree was \$8,359 27, with interest and costs, and the sile was uxed for April 5, 1878. The next morigage on the property was for \$5,000, held by W. H. Chamberlain, but which, it was stated yesterday, had been sold to snother party. Then came the \$9,000 mortange held by the 6frocers' Bank, of New York, and hasty a \$2,000 mortgage made by the parties who gave the trotting meeting hast summer. This made the entire claim on the property about \$75,000.

THE ACCTION SALE YESTERDAY.

The sale was noid yesterday in the hallway outside the Sheriff's office in the Frechold Court House, and was attended by a new gentlemen from New York besides some twenty or thirty farmers from the surrounding country. Among those present were Mr. D. D. Withers, Dr. Arthur Conover, of Long Branch; Mr. Ferry, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. White, President of the Grocers' Bank; Mr. J. J. Anderson, Mr. Randail, ex-Sheriff Hendrickson and others, Shortly after two P. M. the Under Sheriff, Mr. D. A. Carson, read the description of the property, which he followed with the terms of the sale. They were twenty per cent in cash and the balance on activery of the deeds on or believe May 3, 1878. Mr. Edward Q. Kensbey, of Newark, solicitor for Dr. Benjamin Bailey, then announced that the sale would be made subject to the forcetowere of a \$40,000 mortgage, which, with interest, amounted to about \$47,64. These preliminaries being satisfactority arranged Assistant Sheriff Carson officed the property for cale. Mr. Keasbey too rest, amounted to about \$47,60. She preliminaries being satisfactority arranged Assistant Sheriff Carson officed the property for cale. Mr. Keasbey too rest, and with \$9,225. Mr. Keasbey had new come near his top flatters and Mr. Withers followed with \$9,600; \$5,000 in the new comer, and Mr. Withers followed with \$9,600; \$5 more from Mr. Withers for however, but a mysterious lowing \$9,600; \$5 more from Mr. Withe

tracks in the country, will, therefore, in all probability prove successful. Splan's stable of trotters is a formidable one, comprising Adelaide, Planter, West Liberty, General Garfield, Oolmar and Amy B.

The following are the dates claimed by the trotting associations throughout the country for the various trotting meetings to come off during the coming campaign as far as beard from:

MAY.—Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 8th to 10th; Coldwater, Mich., 15th to 17th; Hillsdale, Mich. 22d to 24th; Pittsburg, Pa., 28th to 30th; Freeport, Hi., 28th to 31st; Hedson, Mich., 29th to 31st.

JUNK.—Loudonville, Ohio, 4th to 6th; Dubuque, Ind., 4th to 7th; Prophetstown, Hi., 4th to 7th; Milwaukee, Wis., 4th to 7th; Genecoo, Hi., 11th to 14th; Peru, Ind., 11th to 18th; Salamazoo, Mich., 12th Adrian, Mich., 4th to 7th; Genecoo, Hi., 11th to 18th; Peru, Ind., 18th to 20th; Grand Rapids, Mich., 18th to 28th; Sadus, N. Y., 26th to 28th; Sadus, N. Y., 26th, 12th to 18th; Davenport, Ind., 18th to 20th; Grand Rapids, Mich., 25th to 28th; Sadus, N. Y., 26th to 28th; Newark, Ohio, 25th to 29th; Warren, Ohio, 27th to 29th; River Park, Kansas City, Mo., 27th to 29th; Newark, Ohio, 26th to 29th.

July.—Elkhart, Ind., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 4th; Cinchmalt, Ohio, 21th ohi; Detroit, Mich., 2d to 5th; Sudy, Mich., 2d to 5th; Lyons, N. Y., 3d to 5th; Coungatewn, Ohio, 2d to 5th; Lyons, N. Y., 3d to 5th; Coungatewn, Ohio, 2d to 5th; Lyons, N. Y., 3d to 5th; Coungatewn, Ohio, 2d to 5th; Lyons, N. Y., 3d to 6th; Coungatewn, Ohio, 2d to 5th; Sudy, Mich., 16th to 18t

a three-mile race, the Narragansett Boat Club does hereby challenge any amateur crew in Rhode Ish to row a three-mile race, with a turn, in six-oared shells, for the championship of the State; and race to take place over such course and at such time, previous to June I next, as may be mutually agreed upon. This challenge will remain open until April 12.

F. A. SHELDON, Captain N. B. C.

BOAT CLUB'S OFFICERS.

The Atlantic Boat Club, or Hoboken, have selected the following officers: -H. Offerman, President; J. Hagemeyer, Trensurer; James A. Reed, Secretary, and Charles Erlenkotter, Captain.

NEW YORK BAY REGATTA.

In response to a letter calling attention to the New York Bay Regatta, one of the committee having that event in charge has received the following con eation from Mr. N. G. Herrishoff, the yacht builder :-

cation from Mr. N. G. Herrishoff, the yacht builder:

Briston, R. I., April 4, 1878.

Your letter relative to the proposed regates on the 23 of June is received. I think it will be a very attractive fifter. As for my-self I shall be most happy to so, and sha hope for fairer play than when in the Amar, ills in 1876, least, if there are any ruling, out or process. Let then a settled other the regate that that is, if all the conditions a uncerticed and, compiled with. I have not bad muon opertunity to compare the speed of the different sized ent margans, so I cannot speak definitely in regard to sho ance, but I should think that five seconds per too per mil would be nearly the right thing. At least that would do try for the first time. At least that would do try for the first time. Amaryllis took part, did not found as an ungle on which teestantisk any table or allow ance. For measurement its mean of the length caster line and deek would, think, we satisfactory. We saits should be carried is another question, to which would vary my sait would on allowable that could be carried while sailing to windward.

My father also expects to go to the regatts in his ow

Can't you get up a class for steam launches and at-am yachts? I think such races would be vary interesting. We might send one or two from here that would compete.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PRE-PARING FOR BUSINESS-A MEETING YESTER-

Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn was hold yes-terday alternoon at No. 213 Montague street, Prevident Fenx Campbell in the chair. There were pres ent Commissioner John Y. Culver, N. H. Clement, C. P. Lowery and Colonel Julius W. Adams, Mr. Clement handed in certified copies of the caths of office, the bonds, the petition and the certificates under which the Commissioners were acting, all of which papers were ordered on file. Colonel Adams said that he had made inquiry concerning a room in the City Hail in which to noid their meetings, and the desired accommodations would be turnished the Commissioners next week.

of drawing general attention to the fact that the commission is now ready to entertain the views of the public as to the best course of procedure for the construction of a steam railway from the ferries to the

boundaries of the city of Brooklyn.

Colonel Culyer said he supposed that the persons
who had signed the petition had some plans which

who had signed the petition had some plans which
they were prepared to lay before the commission and
to suggest a route.

President Campbell suggested that the following
resolution amount be adopted, and on motion of Mr.
Gement it was adopted:—

Resolved, That this commission hereby determine that
there is a necessity for the construction of a steam railway
or steam railways in the city of Brooklya for the transmission of passeugers, mails and freight.

During a discussion upon the multiplicity of plans,
patents and schemes which it was suggested would
be presented before the commission, the President
remarked that there was no fear of any plan being
offered for the construction of either an underground
or a surface railway. He said the rapidity with which
the dievated system grew in popularity in New York
was astonishing.

was astonishing.

Colonel Culyer presented the following resolution,
which was adopted: which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Colomissioners of Rapid Transit for the city of Brooklyn, being duly organised, is now ready to receive applications and propositions from capitalists and others interested in rapid transit. All matters relating thereto are to be submitted in writing to said Board of Commissioners on or before April 18.

It was resolved to advertise the fact in the Herralto and in the Brooklyn local papers. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the Call of the president and secretary.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED BOAD. The commission (consisting of Mosars, William Or-

pointed to assess damages against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company met again at the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday atthe case. Measure Colon telegraph Company yesterday al-ternoon and commenced the taking of testimeny in the case. Measure Kock and Parsona represented the property owners and Messure. Porter, Lowery, Soren and Stone the railroad company. The first witness examined was Robert J. Sloane,

who test fled that he was one of the engineers of the Gilbert Elevated Ratiroad Company and had charge of the surveys and street construction. This witness was interrogated at length concerning the size of the foundations of the vaults, the material used in the construction and the restoration of the surface of the road. He said that some of the spaces occupied in the vanits were twenty-one inches square on the surface of the street and that the foundations were composed of brick, stone and from. Our cross-examination he said he thought that the distance between any two columns was uniformly about thirty-seven feet longitudinally; the longest longitudinal distance between any two of the columns on West Broadway was sixty-one feet. The considerations which applied in either lengthening or diminishing the distance longitudinally between the columns were the obstances on the sizewalk, the alleyways and the carriage entrances to private property. The longer the longitudinal span the higher would the truss have to be, while the screet would be darkened a little more. construction and the restoration of the surface of the

nore.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sloane's testimony counsel for the railroad company called Isaac A. Lawrence, an appraiser of real estate, who had merely testified that he had appraised property for the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the last twenty years, when the Commissioners determined to adjourn till to-morrow at noon on secount of the sudden illness of one of the counsel present.

## PNEUMATIC LOCOMOTION.

AN INGENIOUS IMPROVEMENT ON THE HORSE

CAR SYSTEM-INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. The novel spectacle of a street car propelled at rapid speed without horse power, steam or other visible motor, attracted universal attention on the upper portion of Second avenue yesterday atternoon.
It appears that during the past fall and winter experiments were quietly made which have proved successful and now promise to revolutionize the entire present system of traffic in this city. During last summer a lew private gentlemen procured the services of two toreign engineers, who have made the study of locomotion by compressed air the business of their fives, and although many others had before attempted it and lailed they lest confident of accomplishing this much sought after but heretofore unattainable result. Accordingly the construction of a car was commenced last summer and completed in the winter, which, by means of a single charge of compressed air, has been able to perform journeys or from three and a haif to five miles with only about onehalf the pressure intended to be applied, clearly demonstrating that a distance of from eight to ten miles can be accombinated with a single charge of air, and it necessary even longer distances, a being a mere question of the capacity of the receivers. Trail trips have been made questing the past whiter in all kiness of weather and in every consistion of the rails on the upper part of Second avenue, where the gradients are heavier than on any other road in the city, the desire of the parties interested being that the experiment should be fully tested under the most uniavorable circumstances. Into any tested the most uniavorable circumstances. Into any tested under the most uniavorable circumstances. Into the capacity of the half the pressure intended to be applied, clearly de-

BOATING.

TRICKE T OF AUSTRALIA EXPLAINS—HE PLACES HIMSELF SQUARELY BRFORE THE ROWING WORLD—HIS LETTER TO HANLAN.

TORONTO, APRIL 1875.

To-day Edward Hanlan received the following letter:—

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 28, 1878.

To Mr. Edward Hanlan received the following letter of the control of the control

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

WORK AT THE SESSIONS YESTERDAY-SEVERAL YOUNG MEN ADMITTED TO FULL CONNEC-TION AND OTHERS QUALIFIED AS DEACONS-AMALGAMATION OF CHURCH DEBTS.

The third day's session of the New York Conference of Mathodists was held yesterday in St. Luke's

At the morning session Rev. Dr. L. H. King, treas urer of the Conference Parsonage Fund, read his repurchase of the Second Conference parsonage was \$1,366; loaned to Middletown House, \$454 95; balance n treasurer's hands, \$853 84; unpaid subscriptions,

It was announced that the memorial services in hopor of deceased clergymen and elders would take

The discip mary question, "Who have been elected and ordained elders this year?" then came up for towin :- Revs. Stephen S. White, Charles H. Travis, Uriah Simons, Charles Rare and John T. Hargrave. The committee who had charge of the Highland Church case reported that the cost of the parsonage had

\$10,000. The congregation could not meet this mort-

gage, and it was reported that the church would be k

\$10,000. The congregation could not meet this mortages, and it was reported that the church would be lost it \$1,500 were not immediately raised. Dr. Wheatley and that the Naponach Church was in still greater troubles. Its cost had been \$13,000 and there was a debt on it of \$2,800, \$1,700 of which had been pledged.

On metion of Rev. Dr. Ferris it was finally decided to unite the indevidences of Righland and Naponach Churches, divide the amount into \$5 shares and call upon the a legates present to subscribe for them. The resolution was unanimously adopted, but when it came to subscribing very low promised to take shares. Br. Hare then suggested that permission be given to the pastors of the embarrassed churches to go to other churches and raise money it possible. Dr. Osbon said that he had understood a brother to say that the Naponach Church would have to go down if \$1,500 were not raised. Then let it go dows, he added, and let all churches that are built without real backing understand that they will have to take care of themselves. It is time that the building of churches and then asking the Conference for money to carry them on were gone by. Dr. Hare's motion was carried after the resolution of making the debts into \$5 shares had been restinded.

In answer to the sixth disciplinary question, "Who are the deacons of the second class?" the following qualified:—Edward H. Roys, Frank J. Belcher, Joseph O. Kern, L. C. H. Adwars, F. L. Wisson, Platt N. Chase and E. P. Crane. In answer to the next disciplinary question, "Who are admitted into indicennection?" the following qualified:—George H. Smith, James P. Buxton, Orville A. Merchant, William H. Peters, James M. Cornish, Edwis Hon and Albert Stephens. Bishop Andrews addressed the candidates at length. Their mission, he said the cardidates at length. Their mission, he said was to arrest the current of depravity and to make men aspire to God.

A tew announcements followed and the Conference adjourned until this morains at nine o'clock.

appre to God.

A lew augouncements followed and the Conference adjourned until this morains at also o'clock.

At three o'clock the anniversary meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held in St. Luke's Church. After the usual hymn, prayer and lesson Bishop Andrews spoke on the condition of India. In a territory as large as half the United States there was a population of 240,000,000 people, and their necessities were great in proportion to their numbers. The society was doing a great work there, it had established two orphanages—one with 250 girls—and a third was in contemplation.

After some singing by the choir Dr. Faustus, of the Wesleyan University, spoke. The glory of this century, he said, was that it was a missionary century. That fact made him physically bot from head to poot. More Bibles had been distributed in this century than in any century since Moses wrote the Pentateuch. It was best not only for the general work of the Church, but also for each particular man and woman, to have a heart hot with missionary fire.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Educational Society of this State was held at St. Luke's Church. Rev. Mr. Lyon presided, and said, in opening the meeting, the object of the society was to aid poor aspirants to the ministry. After prayer by Itsv. Mr. Lewis, Rev. Dr. Grook, of St. Paul's Church, Tarrytown, addressed the meeting. He said that as he did not favor the idea of "officing bounties to voung men to enter the muistry" he wou'd confine his remarks to the meeting, on the part of the State in providing for the education of its youth should exclade all reference to religion in the course of instructions provided?" He said that it is not anti-Protestants who oppose the influence of the Bible in the schools so much as a class of persons who insist on perfect secularism on the part of the State. Such people he said, under the clock of regard for inberty of conscience, claim that the State only exists for temporal ends, and has no right t

CHUBCH EXTENSION. The Church Extension Society held a meeting in copal Church, Rev. A. M. Osborce to the chair. Dr. Foss effered the opening prayer and Dr. Tiffauy read the hymn. Chaplain C. C. McCabe presided at the organ and sang several bymns during the evening. The Rev. Mr. Mason North addreased the meeting at length. He reviewed the progress of Christianity, and said that Wesley and his fellow laborers in the vineyard of the Lord had once more brought into the world a new inspiration of the old Gospel. He spoke against the dram shop, and believed that the only way to neutralize its evil effects was to erect a church in every place where a drinking shop was established.

was to creet a church in every place where a drinking shop was established.

The Rev. Mr. U. C. McCabe, who was the principal speaker, sain that the Church Extension Society had been in existence only thirteen years, and during that period it had added over two thousand churches and collected \$1,350,000, of white sum \$400,000 nad been loaned to churches requiring aid. Since the year 1852 the increase of the entire population of the United States had been equal to hinety per cost, whereas in the same period the members of the Methodist Church had increased at least 140 per cent, or fifty per cent more than the increase of the population of the nation. He contended that on a religious map measurement of the United States one-third of the whole would belong to Methodism.

By means of sub-cription cards and a collection taken up in the meeting over \$200 were collected to help to pay \$20,000 debt on a church in Sait Lake City.

NEW YORK BAST CONFERRNOR.

The third day's session of the New York East Con ference opened in the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The case of Rev. J. L. Hall, which was in abeyance the day before, was called, and without much debate a court of inquiry and trial was apand ablest ecclesiastical jurists in the Conference, and they are clothed with power to inquire into any col interni matters involved in the case as well as that for which Mr. Hall was suspended. The legal number of such court is nine, but the suspended brother has the right of challenging any member of the court, and in the exercise of this right may object to six of the triers. If no objection is raised the fifteen may retriers. If no objection is raised the fifteen may remain. Rumors of an indefinite character were also circulated against the Kev. George it. Anderson, of Greesport. L. I., which were desired important enough for the appointment of a committee asked for by Mr. Anderson and by his presiding clier, Mr. Peck. His character man previously passed the Conference. The Presbytersons, Congregation sists, Baptisis and Methodisis of Hartord, Conn., last year frateringed to an extent not therefore known. They found themserves in the minds of asmall churches, few or none of which are able to support pastors, and yet they refuse to unite in circuits and divide the exhence of astoral support. The denominations represented agreed to recommend their superior judications to appoint four representatives from each denomination, who shall not as an executive committee and device means to unite the weak charges and the Methodist Conferences, New York East and Providence, are need to refuse to make appointments of preceders to those churche. The matter was deemed important for further consideration and was laid over accordingly to another season.

Taxing Rioli Ministeres por poor once.

A pecumar paper was read containing a senseme for ascessing the salaries of ministers that received \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$4,000 or appointments of preceders. This measure was fathered by Presiding kiner Hill. D. Woodrulf advocated as ecolosisational communism of all excess of income over expenditure to go into a common fund for this cause. Dr. Curry opposed the accomplished voluntarily if at all. Rev. M. Modifiser suggested that the best way to do it was for all the minimer to judy the Ministers' Mutual Henglis Association of the Conference. After discussion the matter was dropped without action.

A report on enoughly a full state and property as anything else that a minister had. This object matter was dropped without action.

A report on enoughly of the full of the conference on behalf of preserved to the Conference of the conference in behalf of the Co main. Rumors of an indefinite character were also

churches; but the aggregate will slightly exceed that of 1877. The Conference agreed to meet with the First Church in New Haven next year.

Professor Rice, of Wesleyan University, presched before the Conference in the attennon, and in the evening Dr. Newman, lately of Washington, D. C. (now of New York), delivered a lecture on the "Reformatory Forces of Christianity."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Beard of Managers of the American Bible Society was held in the Bible House yester-day, William H. Allen in the chair. Mr. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, and Robert Carter, of New York, were elected vice presidents. The report of the tra-surer showed the receipts for March to be \$446,054 14. Furing that month 49,333 volumes were issued. The resignation of Rev. Dr. Holdich was accepted in a comprimentary resolution.

## TALMAGE'S TALK.

In his sermon last night Mr. Talmage discussed the moral condition of Brooklyn as shown by the police reports, the opening of Stewart's Women's Hotel and reports, the opening of Stewart's women's note and
the Methodist conferences. I congratulate the governors of the city, said he, on their public documents.
A better organized police force is not to be found is
any city. It is to their care that the complete quiet
and order of the city of Brooklyn are
due. The mounted squad have very high revolutionized matters. I demand of you, Brookdue. The mounted squad have very high revolutionized matters. I demand el you, Brooklyntes and New Yorkers, that, letting other cities do as they will, you honor the police, During the year the police made 26,857 arrests, over 20,000 males, showing that men are more than three times as bad as women. (Laughter.) The crime los which more were arrested than for any other was drunkenness; 8,275 drunkards arraigned for violation of the law. The birgest curse of Brooklyn is the rum curse All occupations and professions have helped to make up the list of crime. Of clergymen there were two arrested and of journalists one. (Laughter.) There were no arrests of any one compation so much as of these who had no occupation, 5,006 being idiors. The moral of this report is, "Go to work." Better spend your forencoms in moving the coal from the north side of the cellar to the south side and the afternoons in moving the coal from the north side of the cellar to the north side, than to be without work. If there is any fact established by our city documents it is that dishonesty does not pay Out of \$20,476 stolen during the past year, \$101,803 were recovered. That is the best possible culogy of the efficiency of our police. I must also thank God for the marcies of the city ambuliance; 10,835 times during last year has it sped on its Christian errand. Among the events of the week I notice the opening of stewart's Hotel for Women. The number of applicants is a proof of its success. I also notice the Methodist conference.

When the blood stained banner of the cross shall be litted all our denominational flags will drop out of sight.

### PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

Mr. Beecher lectured in Cleveland, Ohio, fast night, but is expected home this evening. At the prayer meeting in Plymouth Church, last night, Pastoral meeting in Plymouth Church, last night, Pasteral Helper Halliday occupied Mr. Beecher's chair. The attendance was not large. Mr. Halliday's talk was founded on the first verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians and drifted into the consideration of suicides, in which he expressed the opinion that multitudes would end their troubles here by taking their own lives if they were not haunted by the dread of the hereafter. This restrained them; but the Christian's hope was trust in Got, and that was all sufficient to give him endurance under every form of suffering.

DARED TO MORTAL COMBAT.

A TOBACCONIST CHALLENGES HIS ENENY-AM APPEAL TO THE LAW.

It has been said from time immemorial that 'two of a trade can never agree,' and it is not therefore surprising that Mr. David Lovy and Mr. Gustav Fuchs, both tobacconists of this city, should be on bad terms. For them to have smoked the pipe of peace would have been a comparatively reasonable proceeding, as they might have filled the said pipe at first cost. But of bate has burned in Mr. Fachs' bosom more steadily than the best cigar. On the 3d mst. It would have been easy to carry the metaphor still further by con-ceiving the cigar to be one of those infamous contrivances charged with powder, which burn boautifully for a time and then explode with a puff that affords diabolical mirth to the looker on and brings confusion and wrath to the smoker.

Mr. Fuchs is a handsome little gentleman, portly

and florid, with a black mustache, a keen eye and a quick, nervous way of speaking. He dresses well withal, and his affability would make a favorable impression on any one. Mr. Fuens jelt that he had maintained a hollow peace long enough, and learning that Mr. Levy was about to obtain possession of a letter of his (Fuchs') to a third party, Mr. Fuchs exploded. Frembling with wrath, he wrote the following letter, which he sent to Mr. Levy:—

Ing letter, which he sont to Mr. Levy:—

New York, April 3, 1878.

Miskrastle Pradd:—I hear that you feel yoursest insuited in consequence of a certain letter. You good-lorsed me. I can prove to you through impartial witnesses, who can prove your "dog wear" character, you cowardly mock fraul auctioneer I can produce them at any moment. But if y u are not a miserable coward, and will dispose of this matter like a man, I challenge you herewith to figut a duck. You are at liberty to fix the time, piece and weapon. I will be on hand

In conclusion, consider yourself split in the face by GUSTAV FUCHS.

duel. You are at liberty to fix the time, piace and weapon. I will be an ham.

In conclusion, consider yourself splt in the face by GUSTAV FUCHS.

Mr. Levy read the letter and gasped. It is hardly to be supposed that he forebore to accept the chairlenge out of any good will to Fucha, for the reporter has his word for it that he was about to institute a suit for livel against that gentleman. But Mr. Levy is not a man to hastily gird on a pistol and pace forth to possible death in pursuance of a bunculito. Mr. Levy has a wife and an interesting family. He is a man of substance, who could say with Dogberry that he is "one that hath two gows and everything handsome about him." Mr. Levy is also a good natured man, to judge from his appearance, who has learned in his fifty years or so of life to look on the joinier side of things, who has laughed and is not above the suspicion of having grown lat. He is, moreover, a law abiding often an appearance with to a billet, and, paying taxes for the support of a police force to maintain the public pace, is too thrifty to commit a oreand of the peace. Mr. Levy speaks goods Euglish with a strong foreign accent. He said:—"Yaas, I agsept dot jallenge. I name dor dime unt blace in dot bolice gourt, unt my veppon vos dot leedle prass shiar on dot officer." And Mr. Levy laughed neartily as he told the reporter this. For, as this indicates, Mr. Levy had taken the course preserbed by the law to good citizons. He wont before Judge Otterbourg, in the Fitty-seventh Street Police Gourt, oright and early yesterday, and, producing the cartel publicand above, swore that Gustav Fuchs had unlawfully challenged him (the deponent) to flight a duel with deadly weapons, and prayed that process might issaed for the appreciancies of the Judge he replied emphasically that he did write, sign, send and earsed to be delivered the note to Levy, of which the latter complained. He dealered to consult counsel; but alterward, by Judge Otterbourg's advice, he waiter face to be not partner in the firm of Levy

a Prussan soldior and seemed granty disgusted is the action of his salversary in going to court. He said:—"In my country if a gentleman is jallenged unt do dot he was supit in der lace. I gif him men heart to go upon first if he did fight me. But it all comes out in der court. Der books of der arm show how they have treat me."

A COLORED WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Virginia Gould (colore.), turty years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a razor at her residence, No. 106 Ibompson street. Since the Restall suicide she has been despondent and made several allusions to that case. She became morbid in temper, and would ire-quently talk about death, making inquiries if one quently talk about death, making inquiries if one would sofier much by dying from wounds in the throat. Coroner Woltman was notified of the case, the husband of the deceased deposed as follows:—I and deceased have been married for twenty-three years; we have a daughter, an only child, aged twenty years, who is residing in Philadelphia; my wile and myself have lived happily; a lew cays ago I noticed that my wile was down-hearted, and heard her say that her looks in Philadelphia; were opposed to her; about half-past ten e'clock list night I went to bed, and my wile then undressed herself, got upon her knees and said longer prayers than usual; I awoke at six o'clock this morning and missed her from bed; I got up and went into the room adjoining and saw her lying on her left side dead; I saw blood around her; I immediately went to the Eighth precutot station house and reported that I lound my wife dead; the razor found near the body belonged to me, which I kept in a closet we the room; I cannot saw what caused the deceased to take her rise, unless she had something on her mind which she did not tell me about.

Deputy Coron-r Cushman made an autopay on the body. He found deceased lying on the left side, with a razor lying immediately beneath her right hand. The body was prone in a pool of blood. There was at a morsed wound of the throat on the left side, possing downward and to the right side, severing the carotid artery and traches. Death was caused by shock from hemorrhage.